

## INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY Germany (Russian Zone)  
SUBJECT The Lorenz Radio Firm in Leipzig

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1. Nearly all enterprises active in the field of electronic research and development in the Russian Zone of Germany have been unable to carry on experimental or production work of any importance as the result of the flight of most of their key technical personnel. The exception to this condition is the Sachsenwerk, Dresden-Radeberg.
2. The main tasks which have been assigned to Lorenz, Leipzig, up until September 1949 (the time of defection of their key personnel) were:
  - a. Completion of an old short-wave transmitter in Wiederau near Leipzig. Operating wave-length - 30.38 m. Used for the transmission of German programs.
  - b. Completion of a second transmitter in Wiederau, 100 KW, used for transmission of Russian programs received in Beelitz near Berlin and Holzhausen near Leipzig and conducted to Wiederau by cable.
  - c. An order for four "Gluehsender" to be used for the high-vacuum glowing of metals and the melting of small quantities of metal. The order was received in the fall of 1947 and delivery was made in the spring of 1948.
  - d. Restoration of the Wobble system of the Leipzig transmitter at the beginning of the Berlin blockade (a system used by the Germans during the war and based on slight changes of wave length caused by a rotating condenser to protect the transmitter from jamming).
  - e. Partial restoration of the Hapug system (abbreviated from Harpig, Pungs, and Gehrt) for the Leipzig transmitter. This is a power-saving modulation system which makes the transmitter "dead" during pauses in transmission and which was used during the war by the Germans as an anti-jamming measure. The restoration was for power-saving purposes only.

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## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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- f. Construction, at the end of 1946, of a complete 50 watt transmission and receiving station designated FuG X (Funkgeraet X, war code name: Gustav). It was installed in an airplane and, the Russians maintained, was scheduled to serve during polar explorations.
  - g. Repair of one transportable 1.5 KW long-wave transmitter and one 600 Watt short-wave transmitter, both used at the Schkeuditz airfield.
  - h. Construction and distribution to Bernburg, Schwerin, Erfurt, and Potsdam of four 2 KW telephony-carrying radio transmitters (one to each place) to be used as reserve transmitters for the ones already existing there.
  - i. The construction, in 1949, for the Oberspreewerk in Berlin-Oberschoene-weide of one 100 KW Gluehsender to be used in the manufacture of high-powered transmission tubes, and one 20 KW Gluehsender; both orders were financed by the East German Postal Service.
3. Although the work of the firm was greatly hampered by the lack of adequate tubes, the Russians never consented to furnish or even to show Russian-built transmission tubes. However, they repeatedly provided reception tubes which, in addition to their Russian inscription, bore the stamp "Made in U.S.A."
4. All Russians with whom the German technicians dealt were under the orders of Colonel Skrabin, 55 to 60 years old, of the Amt für Fernmeldesektor (Office for Distance Communication Sector) in Karlshorst. Skrabin's immediate subordinate for Land Saxony was Colonel Kropatshev, Dresden, a former Czarist officer of about 65 years of age; he was still holding this job in September 1949. Other Russians there were Lt. Colonel Ponasuk, not a Communist, who became civilian and, to sources' knowledge, is now working as a radio expert in Skrabin's office; Major Sklarsky of the Office for Communications Matters in Leipzig, which was transferred to Dresden in 1947 while Sklarsky returned to Russia; and Major Ivanov, not a Communist, who was sent back to Russia early in 1950.
5. In September, 1949, the technical chief of Lorenz, Leipzig, a convinced Communist (but apparently not a technician), named Brendel, ordered the firm to discontinue all production and to concentrate exclusively on the development only of high-frequency devices in the field of communications, including police transmitters, weather service transmitters, fishery transmitters, postal communications, and mine communications. The firm, according to orders, was to take over the entire development program for the Soviet Zone; production was to be taken over by other firms. When the skilled technical personnel left the firm the order was turned over to the GEMA firm in Berlin. The sources do not believe that GEMA will be able to carry it out to any reasonable extent, also because of the lack of technical experts in the field.
6. The only experience of the Lorenz firm with jamming equipment was in August of 1949 when it was commissioned by Major Kutchorlavenko, Russian chief of the Wiederau radio station, to convert the Wiederau transmitter, designed to operate at about 660 meters, for operation in the 200-250 m. range so that the frequency could be changed within that range within a period of about two hours. The transmitter then immediately began night operations in the new frequency range and was still doing so in the fall of 1949. Sources believe that the Wiederau station was operating to jam a western transmitter.

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